









## ABOUT SEPARATORS

and patent protected "Alpha" disc separator to the older types of separators. Laval Company and now by several other pattern machines to gravity setting.

See, 1899 De Laval catalogue.

**AL Separator Co.**  
GENERAL OFFICES:  
74 CANTON STREET,  
NEW YORK.

## LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT

Shed light on the Harvesting question many years ago, and we are shedding light to-day on the subject of where the celebrated

**WALTER A. WOOD**  
Mowers, Hay Rakes, Tedders, Reapers and Open Rear Binders, MAY BE OBTAINED.

We have opened a branch office at 49 South Main St., Boston, Mass., where an ample supply of Machines and Extra Parts is kept constantly on hand to supply agents and customers in the adjacent territory.

We have also arranged with Messrs. ISMAH FRY & CO., Portland, Me. Messrs. C. M. CONANT CO., Bangor, Me. Messrs. S. S. BROOKS & CO., Augusta, Me. For the distribution of Machines and Extras in Maine.

We are running our factory with old-time vigor, producing the best Machines that we have ever made and in such numbers as to guarantee that our agents and customers will be supplied.

**Reaping Machine Co.**  
ALLS, NEW YORK.

**PROFIT FOR MAKER ONLY.**

We manufacture 170 styles of vehicles and 16 styles of harnesses. We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harnesses in the world, and we sell them at wholesale prices. When you buy a vehicle you pay only the profit of the manufacturer.

We have no agents. No matter where you live, we can reach you. We have a complete line of vehicles and harnesses anywhere for every purpose. We manufacture everything we sell.

**W. B. Pratt, Secy.**  
**Mass. Manfg. Co. Elkhart, Indiana.**

**INTER AND FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR**  
Auburn, Me., Patented and Manufactured.

Inter and Fertilizer Distributor, Auburn, Me., Patented and Manufactured. This is a new and improved fertilizer distributor, and it will distribute any kind of fertilizer, and it will do so in a most efficient manner. It is a most valuable addition to any farmer's outfit.

**FARM CARTS AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**  
47 to 54 North Market St., BOSTON, MASS.

**1,000 Canoes for Sale.**  
By the CANADIAN CANOE CO. For prices, catalogue, etc., send 10c. in stamps. Address: GEORGE STEVENS, Sole Agent for U. S., Box 699, Peterborough, Ont., Can.

**PENSIONS.**

Secured with certainty and despatch, because I am interested and look after my claims.

Soldiers of the Rebellion or Spanish-American war, or their heirs, send me your claims or your inquiries.

**ISAAC S. BANGS,**  
Waterville, Maine.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

In order to make room in my warehouse I shall for a limited time sell at specially low prices Flour, Harrows, Horse Rakes, Mowers, Cultivators and other Farm Implements. It will pay you to write me for your present or future wants and get my prices. Hand Corn Planters especially low. FRED ATWOOD, Waterville, Maine.

## A GRAND PREMIUM.

Every lady wants a gold watch. Write the MAINE FARMER for particulars as to how to obtain this premium.



## Home Department.

### THE SPARROW'S SONG.

The following plea for the birds dates from an earlier day, but its publication seems of especial timeliness just now.

The only little sparrow,  
A kind of low degree;  
The life of little values,  
But the dear Lord cares for me.

He gives me a coat of feathers;  
He gives me a nest of straw;  
He gives me a home of comfort;  
He gives me a home of law.

He keeps me warm in winter,  
And it shields me from the rain;  
He it borders with gold and purple,  
Perhaps it would make me vain.

And now the springtime cometh,  
I will sing you a little nest,  
In the spot I like the best.

There is no barn nor storehouse,  
Neither sow nor reap,  
And never a seed to keep.

For meat is sometimes scanty,  
And picking makes it sweet;  
There always enough to feed me,  
And life is more than meat.

There are many sparrows—  
All over the world they are found—  
But the only Fatherly knowest,  
When one of them falls to the ground.

Though small, we are not forgotten;  
Though weak, we are not afraid,  
For we know that the dear Lord keeps us,  
The life of the creatures he made.

Through the thicket forest,  
Light on many a stray;  
I have no chart nor compass,  
But I never lose my way.

Just fold my wings at nightfall,  
Wherever I happen to be;  
For the Father is always watching—  
No harm can happen to me.

I am only a little sparrow,  
A kind of low degree,  
But I know that the Father loves me—  
For he knows his love for me?

### MEMOIRS OF OUR CHILDHOOD HOMES.

Hardly more eloquent testimony could be given to the essential singularity of human nature than that which is afforded by the restful satisfaction with which we dwell upon the simple life and the unseasoned enjoyments that marked our earlier years.

However different our surroundings may be now from what they were then, and whatever increase of comforts or even of luxuries, still there was a certain naturalness and wholesome-ness about those earlier experiences that impress us with more and more of effect as we move farther away from them.

Perhaps we should not like to live now as we had to live then, but that does not prevent our realizing that a great deal of what we are now, we owe to the quietude and healthful simplicity that marked our childhood. It took little then to make us happy and our happiness was a very happy kind. Our enjoyments were of the most unelaborate and inexpressive sort, but all of that was more than compensated for by the fresh, hearty, tingling nerves to which our sophisticated amusements made their appeal.

Memory makes of each one's mind a picture gallery, and the pictures in that gallery that we never take down and never find the need of having retouched are the ones that were earliest put in place and which we never allow any later associations to overlap or obscure.

We do not so much enjoy service we do for one as we early familiarizing ourselves with those "pleasing pictures," upon which their eyes can always rest in wholesome delight, and to which the years as they go will only add distinctness and impart a fuller tone.

That was one of the advantages of the old-fashioned country ways of living, that our experience was so uniform and our surroundings so unaltered from day to day and from year to year that not only the house we lived in but all the thousand and one accompaniments that combined to compose our home had time to become so familiar to ourselves that they were to us evanescent to score a photographic record that will stand.

Aside from this is the fact that in the case of city-bred children there is little of the individuality about the home that is needed in order that the mental camera may have a well-marked effect for it to focus itself upon.

A city home may be warm and bright and cozy on the outside with no end of costly furnishings and expensive bric-a-brac, but the same things are on exhibition next door and in all the houses on the block probably. Associations never cluster about a building that is simply one of a row of duplicates.

There ought to be a generous sprinkling of big trees and somewhere about, a dense forest for childish imagination to brood over in a wide range of woods will do more for a child in a week than will do for him in a year.

It is a great thing for a child to grow up within earshot of a babbling brook. There is a kind of musicalness of spirit that will become his in that way that he will never be able to acquire from a

piano teacher or a fiddling master. He will have opportunity to see the days brighten in the East in the morning and watch some of the glory of the setting sun. Children in the city hardly ever see the sun come up or go down. To a child in the country there is likewise opportunity for him to see it rain. All we see in the city is falling water.

There are loved scenes which lie around the child's growing years in still closer embrace. Their hold upon us is only strengthened and deepened by the passage of time; for it seems one of the ways by which God would make apparent to us the emphasis he lays upon childhood that the farther we go in life the more indistinct and blurred its details become, but the more defined the things we did when a child. Life seems in that particular to be like the circumference of a circle, which, the longer we travel upon it the nearer we come to the point from which we started.

A benediction remains upon all the years of a man or woman whose heart is printed with lines of grace and sweetness caught from scenes enacted in a home dominated by motives of love, sacrifice and piety. The family circle may be broken and many of those who composed it may have passed beyond the reach of our thoughts and almost beyond the reach of our prayers, but the walls of the heart are still hung with the delicate delineations of it all, and in our quiet, retrospective moments we yet move amid pictures that look down upon us in tender concern as with the presence of days and loved ones that are gone.

In such seasons of reminiscence we feel in us the traces of all those years of care-taking and safe-guarding through which we were led by a father's strength and a mother's ministry, and there stay by us the scenes, fresh and new to memory as the light and dew of this morning, in which father's hand strengthened us and mother's love comforted us. We never quite get away from our first years; they not only make out a part of the men and women that we are to-day, but they are still present to our regard with the potency of an instant fact. Reminiscence makes us young even when we are old, and helps to keep us pure and fresh with the springtime that was in us years ago. A boy or girl can never become utterly bad so long as there remains with them the memory of father or mother in the attitude of prayer.

The most natural years of our lives we live while we are children, and there is always rest in getting back into touch with them. When the burdens press a little heavily, and the future is thick with uncertainties, the wish will sometimes shape itself that we might be back again among our free, fresh, childish days. We love in this way to think our way back into the past because we feel that some of the dew has evaporated from the leaves while the day has been moving toward its noonday. It quiets us, too, for it works in us a feeling of trustful dependence as we live over the anxious days when we were boys and girls.

Children are like the birds; they expect to be taken care of. There is no deep like the child's sleep; with him, the day reaches as far as the pillow and then the little begins. Children have their little burdens but they lay them by with their garments. They go to sleep with a smile and wake with a laugh for they expect to be taken care of. There are many men with hoary heads who would part with a good deal of their fortune if they could have just one more night when mother would come up as of old, and the dear hands, that have so long rested, would tuck the clothes about them, commit them to God's care and seal the prayer with her kiss. It is one of the tender features of creative wisdom that we enter life through the little wicker gate of childhood, and that childhood can be so fragrant as to sweeten with its perfume all the years into which it ripens and mellow.

**THE ALL-IMPORTANT HAT.**

A becoming hat or bonnet is always an interesting and important subject to a well-dressed woman, for she knows how ever perfect may be the details of dress, wrap, gloves and all other necessary adjuncts of a woman's toilet, it remains for the hat to make or mar the final effect. The question of personality is of primary consideration in selecting hats or bonnets, and women are beginning to see that the only way to obtain this individuality is to design, if not fashion, their own hats. If a real effort were made by each woman to secure artistic effects, instead of such a frantic endeavor to get the latest fashion, the world would be fuller of loveliness. The colors worn have more to do with the general appearance than most people imagine. Some think it no matter what colors are worn so long as they are fashionable, but we should learn to select the colors most becoming to us, and avoid the ones which bring out our defects. Dame Fashion demands that we must have a new hat for every season, but we are not always ready nor able to meet these demands, and those who are ingenious enough to remodel or fashion their own hats are indeed fortunate. If one has this creative faculty, she can have hats and bonnets suitable for all occasions. If she has not the money to purchase a new hat, she decides what she would like and proceeds to evolve it out of an

old hat and cast off ribbons and laces. Some young girls who like to have money in their pocket books so they can take nice trips in the summer, or gratify their love for beautiful things which they cannot make themselves, decided not to buy new spring hats, but made their last summer white hats take the place of a new one. They selected red and blue diamond dyes for cotton, and colored the hats the desired shade, together with a lot of ribbon for trimming. After the hats were taken from the dye and rinsed, the crowns were pressed over a tin pail, and the brims placed flat on the table to iron. They were then given a coat of thin varnish and were ready for the trimming. The one who selected the dark blue dye, colored at the same time, a faded tan cape, the same shade of blue as the hat, and is now provided with nice hat and cape which cost very little, and they are most becoming and stylish. It does not require so much money to attain this high art of dressing becomingly, but it does require industry and vigilance. Hats should be brushed every day before laying aside to keep the dust from grinding in. Vails should be wound on a roller to keep them smooth and prevent their curling at the edges. This roller may be made of a piece of window shade roller, covered with silk or velvet, and tied with bows of ribbon at each end. A veil preserved in this manner will last longer, and will always have the appearance of a new veil.

**QUICK AND SLOW COOKING.**

One great mistake cooks make is as to how fast certain articles should be cooked. For instance, meat is always tough, even though it falls from the bones, if boiled hard. For soup, it should be put to cook in cold water and heated so slowly that it will not come to a boil in less than an hour, and then it should boil only very gently. When one wishes the flavor all to stay in the meat it should be put to cook in boiling water and allowed to boil a few minutes, and then set back where it will just simmer. Meat should be salted only nearly done. Potatoes should boil briskly the first five minutes and then more slowly the remainder of the half hour. Beans, peas and corn should boil hard till done. Green vegetables should generally be cooked in salted water to best retain their flavor. This is particularly true of onions and cabbage. One reason that young cooks pay so little attention to the above rules is that they think the difference is only in the flavor and that it is not much. But the greatest loss is in the value. And that we may have all the nutrition certain foods possess we must give them the treatment they require.—Eastport Sentinel.

**Young Folks.**

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

**UNANSWERED.**

"Is that God's ribbon in the sky To tie the worlds together?"  
A sweet child asked  
On seeing Nature's rainbow-belt  
When rain after rain fell.

"Or is it some of heaven's light A-peaking through the floor Or an open door I wish I knew."  
She paused a moment,  
Wondered, thought,  
Then, with a long-drawn sigh,  
"I wish God told us more."  
Don't you?"

—Elizabeth Porter Gould.

**WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa**

Costs less than One Cent a cup.  
Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.  
A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.**  
Established 1780.  
DORCHESTER, MASS.

While her husband was President, an English visitor recorded in 1794 that she was extremely simple in dress, and wore her gray hair turned up under a very plain cap. Her son died shortly after Yorktown, but left a daughter, Eleanor Parke Custis, and a son, George Washington Parke Custis, the latter marrying Mary Lee Fitzhugh, going to live at Arlington, opposite the city of Washington, and leaving a daughter who became the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

After the death of Mr. Washington, Martha moved to the only chamber which overlooked his tomb, and was in the attic. There she spent the remaining two and a half years of her life, her constant companion being a

## THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Barnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters, and a Letter From Mrs. Dummore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.

One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded," or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, puberty malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take in instant steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once; there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use.

If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. CHARLES DUMMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The inflammation of the bowels was very bad. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect evil. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills**

**THE SCREECH OWL.**

"I am everywhere a well-known owl; though I say it myself, I am a good, hard-working citizen, and in this the wise men agree."

One day I stay by my nest hole in some old tree; but when others go to sleep I awake, and steal noiselessly on my rounds through barns, field and garden.

What for? For mice, moles, bats, and beetles. Sometimes I go fishing; sometimes I snatch a frog with my sharp claws—the hunting weapons of my family. Do I catch birds? Sometimes, but they are few compared to the mice I kill. When I think of mice I become a feathered cat! Do mice run fast? I fly faster! Winter or summer I always hear when a mouse squeaks or a chipmunk chatters. When I swallow bones, fur and feathers they never give me any pain—no, never! I understand the science of digestion. Instead of making my poor little stomach grind up all the things I swallow, I just roll what I do not care to digest into little pellets and spit them up. If you look on the ground under my home tree you will find these little balls, and by their judge of what I eat.

My family are also distinguished by two other odd habits. Having two sets of eyelids, an inner and an outer, we can close one or both at will. The inner one is a thin skin that we blink with and draw across our eyes in the day time when the light annoys us, just as house people pull down a curtain to shut out the sun. The outer lids we close only in the sleep, when we put up the shutters after a night's work, and at last in death—for birds alone, among all animals, are able to close their eyes when they die. The other habit is the trick of turning our heads entirely round from front to back, without wringing our necks or choking to death. This we do to enable us to see in every direction, as we cannot roll our eyes as freely as most birds do.

Come to think of it, I am very fond of eating one bird that, so the wise men say, is as bad as a mouse for mischief. I eat English sparrows.

One thing I wish the wise men would tell me. Why am I, without season or reason, sometimes rusty red and sometimes mottled gray? It confuses my brain so that I hardly know my own face in the pond."—Bird Life.

**Dear Boys and Girls:** I am going to write about George Washington's wife. In 1758, George Washington met Mrs. Custis, who was then but 26, 7 months a widow, and the richest woman in Virginia. In January they were married. Col. Washington dressed in blue, the coat lined with red silk and ornamented with silver trimmings; his waistcoat was embroidered with white satin, knee buckles of gold. The bride was dressed in a white satin quilted petticoat, a heavily corded white silk overskirt, diamond buckles and pearl ornaments. The bride was driven home behind six horses. Mr. Washington and calvarcade riding beside the coach.

With her two children, she soon went to Mt. Vernon, Mr. Washington's home, and when revolution was in the air, she wrote, in 1774: "My heart is in the cause. George is right; he always is. God has promised to protect the righteous, and I will trust him." To Patrick Henry she said, "I hope you will stand firm; I know George will." Her daughter, Nellie Custis, died at 17, and her son, George Custis, joined Mr. Washington's staff. Her husband visited Mt. Vernon only twice during the long war, but Martha, affectionately called "Patsy" by Mr. Washington, joined him at Cambridge in his headquarters at what is known now as Mr. Longfellow's house, and she was also with him at Valley Forge, suffering all the privations, and busy from morning to night providing comforts for the sick soldiers.

**Dear Boys and Girls:** I thought I would write for the Farmer. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters very much. I am a little girl eight years old the 18th of last month. I had a birthday party; my papa gave me a gold bracelet, and mamma gave me a stone ring. We do not live on a farm. My papa has five horses, four work horses and a driving horse. Her name is Peanut, her color is black. We have one cow. I have a pet dog and his name is Pugy. I live near the schoolhouse and go to school every day. I study the fourth reader, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and write. My teacher's name is Miss Martha R. Purinton. She is a lovely teacher and I like her very much. I have no brother but I have one sister, 16 years old. I would like to see this in the paper and I will write again.

**Dear Boys and Girls:** I was reading your letters in the Farmer last night and I saw that one of the boys was from Boston. My home was in Boston, but I now live in Centre Belmont with Mr. H. P. Farrow.

Last summer I planted an acre on shares, to potatoes, corn and beans, and my share came to \$12, and this year I am going to plant two acres.

I have bought ten acres and am going to commence a farm of my own. I have bought me a pig this spring and paid \$3. The way I earn my money, Mr. Farrow gives me all of the hoop poles I can cut. Now I think this is about long enough, so I will close and would like to hear how some of the other boys are doing.

**F. J. FERRIS.**

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favorite cat, for which a hole was cut in the door that it might come and go freely. In 1802 she died, after burning all the letters she had received from her husband, desiring to keep them sacred from the world. I think that I will close now as I have written a very long letter.

From your friend,  
ROSE ETHEL WEEKS, age 9.

**Dear Boys and Girls:** I like to read the young folks' column, and as my other pieces escaped the waste-basket, I thought I would write again this time; the title of my piece is "Birds of Paradise." These birds are remarkable for their beautiful form and splendor of their plumage. The plumage of the males is remarkable not only for brightness of tints, but also for a velvety texture and brilliant, metallic reflections. Tufts of feathers growing from the shoulders are so prolonged that they extend even beyond the tail, and they constitute the most beautiful part of the plumage of the bird of paradise, which are a highly prized article of commerce. The principal species of this genus are the common bird of paradise, the royal bird of paradise, the magnificent bird of paradise, the red bird of paradise, and the six threaded or golden bird of paradise, from the head of which grow six long and threadlike feathers, each ornamented with an ornate black racket, three on each side. The common bird of paradise is about as large as a jay, and is almost always of a cinnamon color, with a throat of emerald green, whence it is sometimes called the emerald bird of paradise. The royal bird of paradise has two long feathers, which extend behind the tail and terminate in disks, like the feathers of a peacock. The red bird of paradise has two very long feathers which extend far beyond the tail, which are very rich and beautiful. Birds of paradise are generally in flocks, and sometimes fly from one island to another, together. It is said that they can fly more easily against the wind than with it. In confinement they are lively and bold, and bestow great care on their plumage. About twenty-five specimens are now known. The value of these birds arises chiefly from the extraordinary development, and light and beautiful structure of the plumage which grow from the scapular and lateral portions of the body. If Daisy Hall of North Berwick will find out my name and write to me, I will answer it. My name and address is—

J. S. 12-4-95 13. 8-21-4-10-15-14.

**Dear Boys and Girls:** As our editor said he thought it would be much more interesting if we would write some story we have read instead of saying the same that some one else has said, I will try to interest you with a story I read not long ago of the hardships people had when settling the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Norris came from Europe in 1832; they then had two children, a boy and a girl.

On the journey across the Eastern coast the little boy died first, and the little girl died with the scarlet fever. They at last reached a place where they chose their home. Soon they had two children, and afterward two more were added to their flock. Mr. Norris raised a great many cattle, and fortune smiled upon them until a year later a plague raged among the cattle, and soon Mr. Norris was stricken down, and after a week of suffering died. Then his wife, with her own hands, dug his grave beside the cottage he had loved so well, and on returning to the house, found her three oldest children suffering from the same malady. Their sickness was very short. Then the poor mother kissed the waxen faces, and bore them all alone and laid them side by side with their father. The little babe was still a picture of health, but too soon, as she watched, as only a mother can watch, did she see the first shadow of the destroyer reflected on the face of the little one. It faded like a flower, and before two suns had come and gone it lay like a bruised lily on its mother's bosom. In three days the mother arose from her couch and laid the babe with its father. Mr. Norris, with her husband's gun in hand, then joined another party.

If this is printed I will write again. Yours truly,  
NELLIE BARKER, aged 12.

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**F. J. FERRIS.**

**Dear Boys and Girls:** I thought I would















**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE**  
Cures Every Form of Inflammation.  
INTERNAL, External, or both. It is the only remedy that cures inflammation in all its forms. It is a powerful anti-inflammatory, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

**SAFE SMOOTH SATISFYING**  
Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

**Parsons' Pills**  
Positive cure for biliousness and sick headache. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

**CASOLINE ENGINES.** For Wood, Sawing, etc. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

**State of Maine.** It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

**Superior Court, Portland, 1899.** It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, and is used by the public to great advantage in all cases of inflammation.

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**EVERY SUCCESSFUL**  
farmer who raises fruits, vegetables, berries or grain, knows by experience the importance of having a large percentage of

**Potash**  
in his fertilizers. If the fertilizer is too low in Potash the harvest is sure to be small, and of inferior quality.

Our books tell about the proper fertilizers for all crops, and we will gladly send them free to any farmer.

**GERMAN KALI WORKS,**  
53 Nassau St., New York.

**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 27, 1898.

**State of Maine.**  
Superior Court, Portland, 1899.

**Under the annexed writ and libel, it is ordered.**

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**Horse.**

Have you read the offer made by Mr. J. S. Sanborn? The owner of a good brood mare can hardly afford to pass by such a proposition.

The French Coach horse Incarnation is pronounced one of the handsomest horses ever taken into Penobscot county. He is owned by Col. Morrill of Philadelphia and is being kept at Garland.

Alton Richardson and Son, Clinton, shipped Monday, a fine lot of horses to Boston, having at their stables before loading 39 selected and well trained drivers, many of them very promising.

Have you made choice of the stallions to be used this year, for surely no owner of a brood mare of any merit can afford to neglect the opportunity. Good colts will be in sharp demand within the next few years.

"Black Nathan," the favorite trotting horse, record 2:16, has been sold to Major Atwood W. Spaulding of Caribou for a carriage horse. He is one of the exceptional carriage horses of the State, and is always ready for the road.

"My ad. of Cleveland Bay stallion, Scampton Electricity, in the Maine Farmer, has brought calls for the fine catalogue you printed, from all parts of the country and some from across the water," says Mr. F. P. Beck.

Do you propose breeding this year or waiting until the horse market is booming and everybody crazy and then rushing in to find the demand off before you are ready to sell? It will take five years to be ready for market. The sooner you breed your good mares the better for you.

If any one wishes to see promising colts let them call at Dr. W. S. Thompson's and look over his two-year-old and yearling, by Mr. F. P. Beck's imported Cleveland Bay stallion. The sire has transmitted his own head, eyes and expression as well as general conformation, and the colts are of great promise, though out of small mares.

Read the advertisement of B. F. and H. Briggs, Auburn. Messenger Wilkes has proved one of the great road horse sires, as well as sire of trotters and his colts have proved uniform to a large degree. During the past two weeks six have been sold from this stock farm, proving not only the fact of demand but also the possession of the kind wanted by buyers who are growing critical all the while.

Have you entered your promising trotters and pacers in the great list of colts stalls and stake races opened by the Maine State Fair, to close May 15th? It is one of the opportunities not to be neglected by the wide-awake owners and breeders. The old State society has always been liberal in its treatment and also in its purses, and surely this year should deserve response from every breeder and owner. Write at once to Geo. H. Clarke, Secretary, North Anson, for blanks and full conditions and be sure and be inside when the bells ring.

Unless one is in close touch with the market and has had an intimate and extensive experience with the trade for a number of years, he cannot appreciate the radical improvement in the horse business which has developed during the past six weeks. The range of prices for a day may have been higher, but never has the general average been so strong. Formerly if the market rallied and displayed a hopeful aspect, it was sure to be followed the succeeding week with a reaction that was disastrous to the country shippers. But with the advent of the spring trade this season values advanced fully twenty per cent. and prices have ruled practically stationary under the inspiration of urgent export and domestic orders.

W. A. French, North Anson, has a fine stallion, Hugo Wilkes, by Wilkes; dam, Lady Huguenot, by Huguenot, he by Sumner, 2:15 1/4; she was also the dam of Nelson Allen, 2:27 1/4, and Albert Wilkes, trial 2:22; the second dam was Lady Batch, by Rising Sun. Another is Kenton. The second stallion is four years old, seal brown, stands 15 3/4 hands, and weighs 1,195 pounds; first dam, Marie, by Young Rolfe. Among the fillies are Marguerite Graves, a five-year-old filly by St. Croix, 15 1/2 hands and weighing 925 pounds. She is gamy and full of speed, and like the others, will be raced the coming season; and a mare is by Alcayone, son of Alcayone dam, Daisy Miller, by Harry Knox. Mr. French is a painstaking trainer and always has his stock in prime condition.

Size, finish, style and action are the four requisites of the horse wanted to-day, and if to this be added intelligence the list is complete. One may sometimes stumble on one or two of these but never upon all. The combination is secured only through right breeding, right feeding and right care. If the first be neglected surely the whole will be problematical. Breed the good mares to strongly built, good sized, trappy acting, intelligent stallions, those which are not accident but represent generations of breeding, and when this is done remember that only the first step has been taken. The mare is to be fed and cared for, the foal is to be grown and

educated and no neglect can be allowed from the day of service until the colt is ready for market. Right along this line are the dollars to be picked up during coming years, the number being always proportionate to the skill of the individual grower.

**STAKE EVENTS EASTERN MAINE FAIR, 1899.**

Green horses, \$500; horses eligible to 2.40 class, \$500; horses eligible to 2.34 class, \$500; horses eligible to three minute class, \$500. Any horse eligible July 1st, will be admitted to compete. These stakes close June 1st, when first payment must be made. Horses must be named August 1st, when last payment must be in the hands of the secretary. These stakes face value only.

As usual the Eastern State Society is liberal in its terms and generous in its purses. Whatever Messrs. Beal and Stearns take hold of will be carried through successfully and horsemen should secure their entry blanks and conditions.

**CONDENSED HORSE TRUIMS.**

A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind. Study the dispositions of the colts while training them.

The nearer the approach to foaling the more care the brood mare needs. Standing on bare, hard floors cannot be so injurious to the horse's feet.

Care must be taken now with the brood mares not to strain overwork. From this time on it will nearly always pay to dampen the hay fed to the horses.

When giving horses rest give them the full benefit by making their quarters as comfortable as possible.

At this time a horse will be able to do more work if fed on oats rather than corn.

Arrange the windows in the stables so that the light will strike both eyes with equal force.

Rather scant rations of good food are better for the horses than liberal feeding with poor provender.

With the growing colt, exercise develops the muscles and has a tendency to produce lean meat rather than fat.

The purer the race of the parent the more certainty there is of transmitting its qualities to its offspring.

The right kind of a horse if kept in a good condition never goes begging for a buyer at a good price.

If a part of the profit of the farm does not come from horses it is generally the farmer's fault and should be remembered.

Before the season's work commences it will be a good plan to thoroughly clean up the horse's stable and give a good coat of whitewash.

The horse that contracts bad habits is generally one that can be taught the most useful traits with the least trouble.

**TUE WEIGHTS.**

R. Boylston Hall writing in regard to toe weights, says: "Horses are born trotters, they are not made to be trotters, except by the use of such foolish appliances, which do, I venture to assert, in almost all cases, redound to injury, more or less serious, to joints, tendons or muscles, most frequently all of them become involved, and not infrequently is the horse permanently unfitted for further work at speed. No doubt, speeding horses, or attempting to speed them, when they are irregular gaited, strains them, but not more so, or as much, as does the forcing process—that is, putting on toe-weights, hoppers, etc., to compel them to take an action, assume a gait that in their unbalanced condition in their locomotive machinery is, beyond question, distressing to them."

There is, of course, no question, and the writer does not presume to raise one, that the animal can be compelled by the use of such devices to take a more rhythmic gait, but, as claimed, to his very serious discomfort, as a result. True and balance his feet—but, in this manner, at a correct angle to the limbs they support, and in proper proportion, and there will be no use whatever for the appliance of any mechanical devices to make them go even and true at the gait desired. Neither will it be necessary or essential to shoe either one of the four (4) feet with a shoe that is of different weight, side-weighted, or otherwise, but on each foot the same weight, except that the hind feet, as is not infrequently the case, may be found to be smaller than the fore ones, in which case the same sized shoe as is used on the fore ones may be cut off to fit the hind ones, and the difference in weight will be found to vary not more than, possibly, one ounce, and most frequently there will be less difference than that.

Our trotting horses can all be made to go even and true in their gait with shoes adjusted to their four (4) feet that do not weigh over seven ounces and, as asserted, their hind shoes do not need to be of lighter weight than the fore ones.

True and balance the feet with the rasp on the surface of wall and sole until they shall be brought to the proper proportion, and at a correct angle to the limbs they support. After having done this, before adjusting the shoe, round off the edges of the wall so that it won't break off, drive the horse, say about a mile or two. If he travels level and true at the walk, and on a spirited jog, why should he have adjusted to his feet more weight of iron on one than on another foot, except as described; that the hind feet may be a trifle smaller than the fore ones, necessitating cutting off some from a shoe that would fit the fore ones."

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